

The Washington Times

HUGHES APPOINTED SECRETARY OF STATE

FIRST CABINET BERTH FILLED

Official Announcement Comes From St. Augustine Following Two-Day Conference.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 19.—Official announce-ment of the appointment of Charles Evans Hughes as Secretary of State in the Cabinet of the incoming Administration was made today by President-elect Harding.

By GEORGE R. HOLMES, International News Service.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 19.—The perplexing job of trying to plug up the few remaining vacancies in his Cabinet was laid aside temporarily today by President-elect Harding while he took up two phases of his Presidential duties which will command attention by the time the new Congress assembles early in April.

CONFERS WITH HUGHES. One of these concerned international affairs primarily, and was taken up with Charles Evans Hughes, who is to be the new Secretary of State. The other concerned purely domestic affairs, particularly taxation and tariff legislation, and for this Representative James W. Fordney of Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, was called into consultation.

While the President-elect has carefully refrained from commenting on international affairs or the new administration's plan in regard thereto, there is reason to believe that in the almost four months since the election Mr. Harding has formulated certain definite ideas concerning international relations which he will carry with him into the White House two weeks hence.

In recent talks with callers the President-elect has spoken generally of "a plan," but he has not indicated what it embraces other than that reduction of armament is an important part of it. It is to talk over these plans, among other things, that Justice Hughes was summoned to Marion.

TAKES UP TARIFF BILL. Congressman Fordney reported to Mr. Harding the status of the emergency tariff bill which he fathered during the present session and which is now in conference. This bill is practically certain of a Presidential veto if passed and Chairman Fordney is understood to have held out little hope of mustering sufficient strength to override the White House objections. Many parts of the present bill, however, are being salvaged for use in the permanent tariff bill which is to be offered early in the new session.

President-elect Harding has been able to make but little headway in juggling his cabinet to fill the three places which are still admittedly vacant. Governor Lowden's refusal to be considered for the naval portfolio created a particularly hard task. There are candidates enough mentioned all in a dozen times, but none of them have appeared sufficiently to the President-elect to warrant appointment.

SATTERLEE NOW MENTIONED. A new candidate for the navy post, however, cropped up today in the form of Henry L. Satterlee, of New York. Satterlee was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Roosevelt and is now president of the Navy League of New York. He is best known as a brother-in-law of J. Pierpont Morgan and is, of course, independently wealthy and "available." Satterlee is "under consideration" like John Hays Hammond and a number of others whose names have been widely printed.

There are perhaps more candidates for the Secretaryship of Labor than any other berth in the Harding Cabinet. Labor organizations have vied with each other in putting forth candidates, all trading unionists. So far Mr. Harding has accepted all suggestions without giving an indication of a preference. James Duncan, of the Granite Cutters Union, who comes from Massachusetts, has received particular notice. He is, of course, not only from labor interests but also from a number of Senate, including Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania.

Aside from his conferences with Hughes and Fordney today, Mr. Harding also was to see Dr. Manuel Angulo, spokesman for the Cuban Liberty Party in this country.

Denmark Faces "Dry Spell." COPENHAGEN, Denmark, Feb. 19.—A bill prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of spirits and strong wines was introduced in the Rigsdag by the prohibition group. The "Tidenstegn" says that, as the Left is sure to vote for the measure, it will be adopted, and that this may cause a ministerial crisis.

Reformed Reformers, Not Film Censorship, U. S. Need, Says Union

"The crying need in America today is more smiles, more happiness, more love, more contentment, and more confidence—not more regulations or more restrictions." This is the sentiment voiced by more than 2,300 District employees through their association, the City Employees' Association, in denouncing censorship of motion pictures.

Considerable feeling and intense indignation was expressed on the subject of censorship at a meeting of the employees at Nash's Hall, 708 O street northwest. A resolution condemning censorship of motion pictures, introduced by A. C. Pryor, decried such a movement as a usurpation of the rights of the citizens of Washington by the blue law proponents.

PROPOSERS CALLED FANATICS. A stricter censorship of motion pictures was regarded "as an undue interference in the public morals by fanatics who desire to enforce on the citizen-ship their warped conception of right and wrong."

Mr. Pryor's resolution, which was unanimously adopted, follows: "City Employees' Association, Local No. 127 and 128, affiliated with the National Federation of State, City, and County Employees, do hereby resolve in meeting assembled, that they are unalterably opposed to censorship of motion pictures.

"The founders of our republic made part of our fundamental law freedom of utterance, assembly, speech, and printing. No official today in democratic America is wise enough, honest enough, or big enough to determine what Americans shall see, read, hear, or think."

"The crying need of reform today

Mother Stirs Court As She Sieszes Baby Peer

Mrs. Irma Julia Ogilvie, "Lady Banff," created a scene in juvenile court today when, during the hearing of the case to take her alleged three-and-a-half-year-old son from her, she snatched the baby from the arms of the attendant, dramatically hugged and kissed it, and refused to let go of it until the attendant forcibly took the child from her.

The little boy, with pretty golden hair and pearly blue eyes, clung to his mother, but did not seem to mind it after he had been placed in the arms of the attendant.

SOCIETY OUT IN FORCE. Judge Kathryn Sellers' court was filled with society women who came to hear the testimony in the case, among them being Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the Vice President.

The Government, in trying to prove that "Lady Banff" is not the proper custodian for the child and also to prove that she is not the rightful mother of the baby, introduced the testimony of several physicians who gave evidence of the unhealthy condition of the child.

One of the unusual features of the testimony was that given by Mrs. Louise Kelley, of the Woman's Bureau of the Police Department. Mrs. Kelley testified that she had been detailed to make an investigation of the case in December, 1917, when "Lady Banff" made application at the health office for a birth certificate for twins, saying that she was her own attendant. Dr. William C. Fowler, testified that he had refused to give her a certificate after consultation with two District Commissioners and the case was turned over to the police to investigate.

Mrs. Kelley said that "Lady Banff" told her at the time that she was

going to insure the twins for \$100,000 and bore money on the policy to take a trip to Scotland, where the Banff estate is supposed to be located and take possession of the property which she estimated at \$100,000.

CHILD HAS RICKETS. Dr. L. O. Weiden, of the United States Public Health Service testified that the child had rickets, that it had retarded its growth and showed that it had been undernourished and that the child probably did not have proper care.

He said that when they first obtained possession of the child, that it did not know how to drink out of a cup and that water was given it with a spoon.

Dr. W. W. Lindsey, of the Children's Hospital; Capt. S. C. Williams of the Army Medical School and Dr. W. C. Fowler, District Health officer also testified.

Dr. Fowler said that he had been requested on December 5, 1917 to issue a birth certificate for twins by "Lady Banff." In her application she stated that she had been her own attendant at the birth of the twins, which she said had been born on November 14, 1917. He said that there is no legal record of the birth of the child, that it did not know "Lord Banff" had died on April 10, 1917.

BABY IS IDENTIFIED. Every time a witness was put on the stand the baby was brought into court from an ante-room to be identified by the witnesses. Assistant Corporation Counsel L. B. Perkins conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Government.

"Lady Banff" lives at 2413 Pennsylvania avenue northwest, where the baby was taken from her a few weeks ago. It was charged that she did not permit the baby to leave the house and kept it caged up in a bedroom all the time.

The time to buy a used car is now. It is doubtful if you will ever again be able to buy automobiles at such low prices and easy terms.

Automobiles For Sale.
DODGE Sedan, \$1,100; any demonstration.
WESCOTT 7-passenger, 1920 model, 4 cord tires, fine condition.
DODGE TOURING CAR—1920 model; full cord equipment.
BUICK—Touring car; will sacrifice at mid-winter clearance price of \$200.
BUICK 5-passenger touring; lights and starter; new tires; \$325.
Practically new Ford touring; 1917; when mountable tires; lights and starter \$410.
Regal roadster; new paint and tires; \$300.
Will take Ford in on above car.
Trade your old car in on a new Ford. All models. Immediate delivery.

For identity of these and other similar cars, consult the "Automobile for Sale" columns. Want Ad. Section, today's Washington Times.

R. R. MEN FACE FIGHT

Unions Gird for Battle as Road Executives Flatly Refuse Request for Parley.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—"A Finish fight" between the railroads and their employees over the issue of collective bargaining seemed inevitable today as railroads prepared to announce wage reductions for laborers and the heads of railway labor unions marshalled their strength for a bitter fight to prevent wage cuts.

REJECT JEWELL'S PLEA. Railroad executives today had definitely rejected collective bargaining as a method of arriving at wage scales. The plea of B. M. Jewell, president of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, for a conference to discuss rules and working conditions was flatly rejected by the American Association of Railway Executives.

More than 100 railway heads from all parts of the country attended the conference at which decision was reached to decline to participate in such a conference.

Jewell, Frank P. Walsh, general counsel for the railway brotherhoods, and other union leaders have emphatically declared that they will fight until the "fundamental principle" of collective bargaining is accepted.

Railroads throughout the country are reported today to be preparing to post notices of wage reductions affecting certain classes of employees, chiefly unskilled laborers and track men. Employees are expected to object, and the dispute automatically will come before the Railway Labor Board as a controversy between the individual road and its employees.

SEE "NATIONALIZATION." "Nationalization of the roads in the interest of the consolidated labor unions" was the way the executives characterized the conference proposed by Jewell in his plea to the Railway Labor Board on Wednesday.

The executives declared that they were not opposed to labor unions, but asserted the proposal of the unions raised the issue of whether maintenance or increase of the power of the national labor unions "shall be placed above public interest in the efficient and economical operation of our transportation system."

Of its own volition the Railway Board granted Jewell, as representative of the employees, until March 10 to prepare his rebuttal. Evidence of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees, Clerks, Firemen, Oilers and Signalmen concerning alleged violations of the national agreement by the railroads will be heard by the board on March 1.

CONFEREES MEET TO DISCUSS BONUS

With the fate of the \$240 bonus for all Government employees hanging in the balance, the House and Senate conferees on the legislative, executive and judicial bill held their first meeting at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Friends of the bonus are marshaling their forces in the House in anticipation of the vote that will be necessary to carry the Senate amendment, which extends the \$240 bonus to firemen and policemen and employees of the Navy Yard Arsenal.

Regardless of the attitude of the House conferees, which is one of opposition to giving the firemen and policemen, and particularly the navy yard employees the \$240 bonus, the House itself will decide the issue.

MAY UPSET PROGRAM. Chairman Mapes of the House District Committee, to other members of that committee expressed confidence today that the policemen and firemen would emerge from the fray with a full bonus to their credit instead of \$120.

Instead of a compromise being necessary in order to save the \$240 bonus for Federal employees in general, it is the judgment of House leaders that the policemen's bonus would be cut to \$120 and the Navy Yard employees left out entirely.

There is the possibility in this event, however, that Congressman Blanton will make a point of order against the whole provision.

SINN FEIN RAIDERS STOP IMMIGRANTS

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—The first Sinn Fein raid in England occurred early today, when members of that organization swooped down on a lodging house here and seized the tickets and passports of twenty Irishmen, who were preparing to sail for the United States on the liner Carmania this afternoon.

Houston Bares Big Loans; U. S. Funds Aid Kerensky

AMERICA PAYS SOVIET'S FOES

Boris Bakhmeteff, Once Russian Ambassador, Spending \$187,000,000 Treasury Credit.

Boris Bakhmeteff, who is recognized by the Wilson Administration as ambassador for Russia more than two years after the fall of the Kerensky government by which he was appointed, is financing efforts to organize a new government out of money advanced by the United States.

This was indicated at a hearing before the House Foreign Affairs Committee last yesterday.

CONGRESS SEEMS FACTS. Under Secretary of State Davis was the witness before the committee, which is considering a resolution introduced by Congressman Dallinger, of Massachusetts, asking the State Department to furnish all available data and information showing the possibilities of trade with Russia.

Mr. Davis was asked if Bakhmeteff is using any of the \$137,000,000 placed to the credit of Russia by the Government to maintain his embassy here. He replied:

"Very naturally so. No great amount, however, is being used for this purpose. If you have a custodian of assets, you have to keep him going."

Congressman Connally, Democrat, of Texas, said:

"When the Czar's government fell his establishment was turned over to the Kerensky government."

Mr. Davis agreed and Mr. Connally continued:

TITLE WITH PEOPLE. "When the Kerensky government fell and the Soviets succeeded, what became of the Kerensky title to the property, seeing that the United States did not recognize the Soviets?"

Mr. Davis replied:

"Title rested in the Russian people. They did not have any recognized spokesman with whom we could deal, and we had to continue with the last one with whom we had been dealing."

Mr. Connally then put the following question:

Mr. Bakhmeteff recently visited Paris and took part in a conference of prominent Russians who were considering the organization of a new government for the Russian people with headquarters somewhere this side of Russia. Was a part of this fund (\$137,000,000 advanced by the United States) used to finance his operations?"

DAVIS NOT INFORMED. The reply of Mr. Davis was:

"I do not know."
Mr. Connally added:

"It probably was."
Said Mr. Davis:

"I do not know just what funds were used for that purpose."
Earlier in the hearing Mr. Davis had testified that after liquidating all Russian war contracts in this country.

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"TIN-CAN"

Tourists and Just How They Make Their Slender Pockets Solve the Problem of Enjoying a Winter with the Multi-Millionaires at Gay Palm Beach

And also What Stunning Thump Did to Lillian Lorraine's Spine; Beard Satan Tied Knots In to Be Locked in Safe; Hilarious Chapter of "The Young Visitors;" Strange Secret of Bat's Sixth Sense Discovered; Why Do American Millionaires Prefer Foreign Wives?

ALL IN TOMORROW'S Sunday Times

HOUSTON'S ANSWER COMPLETED TODAY

The answer of the Secretary of the Treasury to the suit filed against him by William R. Hearst was completed today by officials of the Department of Justice, and is to be turned over to the Secretary this afternoon for his perusal.

Just what contentions the Secretary will make are not known, but for the nature of the demurrer filed a few days ago it is believed the Secretary will try to show that he has authority still to make foreign loans of money paid into the Treasury by citizens of this country.

Nicholas Kelley, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of foreign loans, was at his office this morning, and plainly showed signs of the grilling which he has undergone during the last few days by the Senate Committee.

WILSON GAVE LOAN PLEDGE —ERZBERGER

Promised Money If Germans Would Treat With Allies in 1919, He Says.

By FRANK E. MASON, International News Service.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Dr. Matthias Erzberger, former minister of finance, former leader of the Centrist Party, and author of the famous "peace resolution" in the Reichstag during the war, declared today that President Wilson promised Germany American credits if she would sign the peace treaty.

In the spring of 1919, according to Dr. Erzberger, President Wilson sent Ellis Loring Dresel, a mission to Berlin as a secret messenger. According to the German official, Dresel was instructed to hold confidential meetings with German cabinet members, and to hold out to them the promise of American credits as a reward if Germany would sign and accept the allies peace terms.

SECRET MESSENGER. It was through Dresel that Berlin secured its first information as to the peace conditions. Dresel's mission was said by Dr. Erzberger to "break the news of the peace terms gently and to promise that, if Germany would stand by President Wilson, by accepting the conditions he had succeeded in getting the allies to accept, he would stand by Germany in helping France with her reconstruction."

"Several weeks before we had been handed the Versailles terms, and while there was a feeling of great anxiety here concerning their probable nature, Mr. Dresel, accompanied by another American, whose name at this moment I do not recall, visited me and Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau," said Dr. Erzberger. "These Americans called upon other Germans, also."

"Mr. Dresel said he was instructed by President Wilson to come to Berlin and that he wished to explain in behalf of Mr. Wilson how hard the President had labored to secure a just peace for Germany."

WILSON SOFTENED TERMS. "Then Mr. Dresel outlined the original French claims and told in detail how President Wilson had succeeded in having them ameliorated. Mr. Dresel explained how former Premier Clemenceau (of France), first insisted upon the outright annexation of the left bank of the Rhine by France."

"Mr. Dresel portrayed how President Wilson had fought Mr. Clemenceau, making him first agree to give up his annexation plans for the district about Cologne. Then for a long time the French insisted upon the annexation of Mayence (Mainz), the headquarters of the French army of occupation, and also Pfalz."

"Mr. Dresel told how President Wilson succeeded in causing the French to relinquish their annexation ambitions for all the German territory except the Saar basin, which the French refused to surrender, saying that they were in need of the coal to replace the mines in northern France destroyed during German occupation."

"The American official explained how President Wilson was responsible for the French compromise to permit

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450 MILLIONS SENT ENGLAND

France and Italy Were Chief Borrowers, But Britain Got Vast Share.

By W. H. ATKINS, (International News Service.)

Treasury loans to European governments, under new credits established since the close of the war, have aggregated \$2,000,000,000.

This after-the-war phase in the Government's program of financing Europe was revealed today in figures to be laid before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

France and Italy were the chief borrowers after the armistice, although England and other beneficiaries of loans continued after the war to receive heavy cash advances. Made possible by credits previously established.

LOAN FIGURES READY. Data showing how the \$10,000,000,000 loaned to the European governments was expended over the entire period after America's entry into the war was ready to be presented by Secretary of the Treasury Houston upon his appearance Monday before the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Bales of statistics and letters bearing upon the "commitment" which Senatorial inquirers are anxious to probe, were prepared for submission and examination.

The facts disclosed by the newly assembled reports apparently indicate that most of the money loaned to European governments was spent in the United States for American commodities.

Apparently heavy loans made after the fighting in Europe ceased brought buying in America to unprecedented totals, and furnished a vital connection with the wave of profiteering which swept the country most of last year.

In fact, it appears that the cash spent with certain groups of industries which have been singled out in the public mind as being the chief offenders in speculation.

Although primarily it is not the purpose of the Senate committee to dwell upon commodity prices at any length, it appeared today that this phase of the matter would not be passed over when the "commitments" made by foreign nations, principally with American firms, are analyzed and their legal character examined.

There was some question whether or not Secretary Houston will be prepared with documents to establish to the committee's satisfaction the "necessity" under which after-the-war loans were made, especially as it appears that European borrowers had far from exhausted enormous credits set up in their favor earlier in the war.

The actual cash advances made by the United States after the armistice approximated \$2,300,000,000.

HOW MONEY WAS SPENT. How the \$10,000,000,000 war loan was spent by the allies is shown by some of the larger totals prepared by Secretary Houston, including the following:

Reimbursements, \$1,872,000,000.
"Other supplies," \$183,000,000.
Tobacco, \$145,000,000.
Other sums, in varying amounts, for relief, interest, and maturities, are listed.

Two items which stand out in the table are "food for Northern Russia," \$7,029,000, and purchases from neutrals, \$18,718,000.

After the end of the war Treasury cash given Europe was spent little less freely than in the earlier months. Cotton purchases and "exchange" amounted to approximately \$500,000,000. Munitions were listed for expenditures of about \$325,000,000. Cereals and other foods bought with Government credits amounted to nearly \$700,000,000. What is listed as "other supplies" caused expenditures of about \$275,000,000.

Under new credits from the United States amounted to about \$450,000,000. Actual cash advanced to Great Britain, however, aggregated greatly in excess of that figure, because of earlier credits.

Both France and Italy began their heaviest borrowing in the after-war period. New credits to France totaled \$650,000,000, while Italy's new credits amounted to \$450,000,000.

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